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APPLICATION N	Ο.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/004,758		12/04/2001	Donald J. Monroe	10541-636	8286	
28866	759	90 06/20/2006		EXAMINER		
		I, SOBANSKI & TO	SY, MARIANO ONG			
=	ONE MARITIME PLAZA - FIFTH FLOOR 720 WATER STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
TOLEDO	, OH	43604		3683		
				DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
		10/004,758	MONROE ET AL.
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
		Mariano Sy	3683
Period for	- The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHC	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY		
- Extens after S - If NO - Failure Any re	HEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA sions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 BIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, apply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing at patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status			
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 M	arch 200 <u>6</u> .	
		action is non-final.	
3) 🗌 🥴	Since this application is in condition for allowar	ice except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the merits is
(closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.
Dispositio	on of Claims		
4)🛛 (Claim(s) <u>1-7,9-17,19-21 and 34</u> is/are pending	in the application.	
4	a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.	
5) 🗌 (Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
	Claim(s) <u>1-7,9-17,19-21 and 34</u> is/are rejected.		
7) 🗌 (Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8) 🗌 (Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.	
Applicatio	on Papers		
9) <u></u> ⊤	he specification is objected to by the Examiner	·.	
	he drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		Examiner.
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the o	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti		
	he oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa		
Priority ur	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12)[] A	cknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).
a) <u></u>	All b) Some * c) None of:		
	I. Certified copies of the priority documents		
2	2. Certified copies of the priority documents		
3	B. Copies of the certified copies of the prior		d in this National Stage
	application from the International Bureau		
* Se	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of	of the certified copies not receive	d.
Attachment(•	_	
	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da	
3) 🔲 Informa	ation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)
			

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DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on March 29, 2006 has been received.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. Claims 1-7, 9-17, 19-21, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnston (US 4,748,862) in view of Jacoby (US 2,831,737).

Re-claims 1, 5, 7, and 15 Johnston disclosed, as shown in fig. 1-2, a starter pinion 14,18 moveable along an output shaft 10 of a starter assembly, the pinion comprising: an inner surface 24 having a bore formed therethrough, the inner surface

(since bushing 18 is integral with pinion 14, the inner surface is readable as the inner surface 24 of pinion bushing 18) being disposed about and configured to contact the output shaft and terminating at an end face of the pinion, wherein the inner surface and a plane defined by the end face are generally perpendicular with each other; and a groove 20 for receiving and moving particles along the output shaft as the pinion moves along the output shaft, the groove being formed along a length of the inner surface and extending to the end face, the groove defining a primary cleaning edge formed adjacent the groove along the length of the inner surface; wherein a longitudinal end of the groove 20 slopes outwardly along the end face to intersect the inner surface.

However Johnston failed to disclose wherein the inner surface and the end face intersect to define a secondary edge and the primary edge of the groove is arcuately formed along the inner surface of the pinion.

Jacoby '737 teaches, as shown in fig. 5, a housing A' having a plurality of debris channels 25' and an inner surface and end face intersect to define a secondary edge and the primary edge of the channel is arcuately formed along the inner surface of the housing.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the pinion of Johnston with the inner surface and end face intersect to define a secondary edge and the primary edge of the groove is arcuately formed along the inner surface of the pinion which is well known, in view of the teaching of Jacoby, in order to maximize the cleaning of debris or foreign particles.

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Re-claim 2 Johnston further disclosed that the pinion 14, 18 is a one-piece pinion (since in col .1, lines 67-68, pinion 14 and bushing 18 are press-fit together and move together, thus the two parts are integrally formed a one-piece structure).

Re-claim 3, see col. 1, line 58 – col. 2, line 1.

Re-claim 4, see column 1, lines 58 et al.

Re-claim 6, see col. 3, lines 6-13.

Re-claim 9, see the plurality of grooves 20 on the inner surface 24 shown in fig. 2 and note how each groove has its own separate primary edge as described in Claim 1 above.

Re-claim 10, see grooves in fig. 2, each formed along the length of the inner surface 24 and adjacent each respective primary edge.

Re-claim 11, see fig. 2.

Re-claim 12, see fig. 2.

Re-claim 13, note how at least bushing 18, which is integral with pinion 14, is made of metal as disclosed in col. 2, lines 6-7.

Re-claim 14, see the barrel portion shown in fig. 1 and a gear portion (see fig. 1 and the portion of pinion 14, 18 labeled element numeral 14, wherein the end face and the inner surface 24 are adjacent the gear portion (see fig. 1-2).

Re-claim 16, see claim 5 above.

Re-claim 17, see groove 20 of fig. 2 and col. 3, lines 6-13.

Re-claim 19, see fig. 2 and grooves 20.

Re-claim 20, see claim 10 above.

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Re-claim 21, see fig. 2.

Re-claim 34, see claim 2 above.

5. Applicant's arguments filed on March 29, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the Remarks (page 6), Applicants asserted that Jacoby (US 2,831,737) is cited to describe a plurality of debris channels having an inner surface and end surface intersect a secondary edge and a primary edge of the channel formed along the inner surface of the housing. However, Jacoby describes channels (e.g. grooves) having cylindrical bottom walls (25) and radially inwardly convergent side walls (27) which converge with the inner bearing surface. The side walls of Jacoby converge when intersecting with the inner bearing surface., whereas claim 1 includes a groove having outwardly sloping walls along the end face that intersect with the inner surface. Examiner disagreed with Applicants that Jacoby and Johnson fails to describe or suggest, either individually or in combination, the end of the groove sloping outwardly along the end face to intersect the primary edge of the inner surface.

Johnston (US 4,748,862) disclosed, as shown in Fig. 2, the longitudinal end of the groove 20 slopes <u>outwardly</u> along the end face to intersect the inner surface would satisfy the added new limitations of the amended claims 1 and 15.

Jacoby '737 is mainly used, as shown in fig. 5-6, for the teaching of a housing A' having a plurality of debris channels 25' and an inner surface and end face intersect to

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define a secondary edge and the primary edge of the channel is arcuately formed along the inner surface of the housing.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the pinion of Johnston with the inner surface and end face intersect to define a secondary edge and the primary edge of the groove is arcuately formed along the inner surface of the pinion which is well known, in view of the teaching of Jacoby, in order to maximize the cleaning of debris or foreign particles.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mariano Sy whose telephone number is 571-272-7126. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. from 8:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James McClellan, can be reached on 571-272-6786. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July M. Sy

June 12, 2006